PUBLISHED DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

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Bombay, July 1, 1841.

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IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.

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Bombay, August, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE Press has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

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EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by Public Auction, By order of the Ecclesiastical Registrar, Tomorrow Thursday the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock after noon, that large Dwelling House with outhouses, Godowns, Stables, &c Situated on the Verge of the Esplanade near the Dhobee's Tank and known by the name of "Cardiff Castle" belonging to the Estate of the late Lieut. Colonel GEORGE LLEWELLEN, deceased ; Conditions and other particulars will be made known on application to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS and at the office of the Ecclesiastical Registrar where Title Deeds &c. may be inspected.

Bombay 25th August 1841.

WANTED two good Correcters of the Press.—Apply at this Office.

Bombay Gazette, Aug. 24th 1841.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the Cavendish Bentinck, Gardiner, from the Mauritius, 10th July.—Englishman, Aug. 9.

Letters from Oude inform us, that Lieutenant Hollings of the 2d Locals there, had made a night attack on some dacoits, and met with a repulse, with the loss of several killed (a Subadar among the number) and about twenty wounded, but we are not sure whether this is a different affair from the one mentioned by us about a fortnight ago. We are not great admirers of the night attack system, but when it is adopted, there requires much skill and method to insure success.—Ibid.

We hear that Captain Spottiswode of the 21st—a good officer and a fine fellow in other respects—has been offered the Aide-de-campship to the Commander-in-chief, which Captain Napleton will ere long vacate. A better field A. D. C. Sir Jasper could not select, than the first named officer.—Ibid.

We perceive that Sir Hugh Gough has placed one of Her Majesty's officers in the late Major Becher's place of Deputy Quarter Master General ;—an arrangement which, though an infringement of the principle on which the expedition was formed will probably not be reversed ; but we are not prepared to say that Sir Hugh's selection of his own son has been so judicious for the public service, as it is doubtless agreeable as a family arrangement.—Nous verrons, as they say in Ireland !—Ibid.

Cape papers coming down to the 11th of June reached us yesterday. They mention the arrival of H. M's ship Melville and the free traders Edinburgh, Clifton, Princess Victoria and Bland, the latter four from Calcutta. All were well on board (excepting that the measles had broken out in the Edinburgh) and the vessels had continued their voyage to England. The Edinburgh saw the London a few days before she went into the Cape.—Ibid.

The Cape papers do not abound with interesting news. It is in contemplation to establish a chamber of commerce at Cape town, and the South African Bank meditates the issue of notes. This latter measure is the result of the withdrawal by the Home Treasury of Cape paper money. —The want of laborers owing to the emancipation of the slaves, continues to be felt at the Cape as much as in other colonies.—Prices had not undergone much change since the quotation of the middle of May, wheat is quoted at 100 to 167 Rix dollars the 10 muids. Barley at 5 to 5¼ and Oats at 5 to 5½ the muid.—The wine merchants and wine farmers were at length arousing themselves from their apathy and had called meetings to take into consideration the depressed state of the wine trade.—Ibid.

We have Sydney papers to the 16th June. Their contents are unusually interesting. There had been an assault case (the report of which we shall give to-morrow) and a duel wherein Capt. Darvall of the 57th Regiment Royal Native Infantry was concerned ;—and we have moreover an account of the Ship Ville de Bordeaux which M Largeteau, alias Dhermainville, commanded and sold previous to decamping from Sydney. Governor Gipps gives in his opening address to the Council a most satisfactory account of the position and prospects of the colony, but we nevertheless find the papers complaining of a want of Agricultural laborers, and a Mr. Dunlop offering his services for the purpose of importing Chinese, Bugis, or Javanese labourers, the former of whom he describes as superior to Indian Coolies for home servants, mechanics, &c., and the latter as preferable for field work. Sour grapes ! Is it not strange that considering how long the British have been settled in Australia they have done little or nothing towards taming and civilizing the Aborigines?

We are in the receipt of files of papers from Port Philip and South Australia, but there is no room for any notice of their contents to-day. The Commercial intelligence from Sydney will be found under our commercial head.

The Brig Marchioness of Breadalbane, dropping down on Friday, fell athwart hawse of the Barque John William Dare, and both drove on shore on Salsette flat. They floated when the flood tide made and we believe the Brig is to be docked in consequence.

The Barque Graham, dropping down carried away the Singapore Packet's jibboom the latter vessel we believe parted from her anchor, and drove down to Fort Point during the night, were she was anchored with the assistance rendered to her by the crew of the Jane, Schooner.

The Barque Merlin, in bringing up, fouled the Barque Kyle and carried away her flying jibboom. The Kyle shortly after fouled a ship lying moored off the Fort, we have not heard of any injury sustained by either vessel.

The Cleveland, in her way down the river, carried away the starboard horsepipe, and has been obliged to moor off Diamond Harbor. The Captain has returned to get a new one. Major Ryan of H. M.'s 50th Regiment, is a passenger on board the Cleveland bound to Singapore and China.

Ceylon.

COLOMBO, 3D AUGUST.—Arrived Brig Leechimy, G. Fernando, from Jaffna 1st July—Cargo Sundries,—4th—Schooner Savanderawelly, Savory, from Negapatam 4th July—Cargo Rice.—4th—Schooner Fancy, G Hynes, from Madras 22d June. Negapatam 3d July—Cargo Rice.—5th—Schooner Letchimy, Clement, from Negapatam 21st July—Cargo Rice.—5th—Schooner Mera Mohaden Samdany, J. Johnston, from Kaits 28th July—Cargo Salt and Sundries—Passengers, Miss Higgs and servant.

3d—Sailed Brig Raitan Mallah, for Trincomalie—Cargo Sundries—Passengers, Doctor Rumley, C. R. R., Doctor Dyce, Staff, Lieut. Ogle, R. E., Lieut Smith, C. R. R. Lieut. Lucas C. R. R.

In the Roadstead.—Symmetry. Herald, Aug 6.

WE have been informed that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CARR takes the central Circuit, and that Mr. Deputy Queen's Advocate STAPLES is also to proceed to Kandy to act as public Prosecutor.—The Sessions are to be opened on the 12th instant and the Officers of the Court will leave this about the 8th.

We are very anxious to know if the Home Government have decided upon having two Deputies to the Queen's Advocate,—If they have come to this determination, we can only say, they are decidedly right—there are three Judges and why not three Advocates? Ibid.

We understand that the Malay Lines at Trincomalie have been destroyed by fire. Observer Aug 5.

REMARKS ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE SUGAR CANE.

IN THE ISLAND OF CEYLON, BY JOSIAH LAMBERT, ESQ. F. G. S.

It has been urged that the natives of this island are deficient in physical strength, and incapable of using the Canes to which I have alluded ; to these opinions I cannot conform, having seen a proof of their fallacy in the fact of the Chingalese being able to swing an axe with a dexterity and effect quite equal to any that can be exhibitted by our best English woodsmen, and he who can wield the latter instrument is quite capable of giving effect to the former ; the habit of using an inferior tool will at first militate against a change to one of another description—but a steady perseverance towards accomplishing the object in view, and an occasional premium by way of stimulus to the best workmen, and selecting them to be the leaders of the gang, in which the men should follow each other in pairs—each with their separate trenches at a distance of four to six feet between each pair, the leaders pushing on will induce close order among the remainder, and very soon exhibit the lazy or inefficient man who should then be turned over to some other work for which he may be better suited.—Under this system I am well convinced field gangs may be formed equally effective as in other countries. It is also said that the food of the natives does not afford nutriment sufficient to enable them to undergo the exertion the human frame is capable of sustaining under a different ailment—without entering into this discussion it may be sufficient to state, that the people I have seen work upon sugar estates, never taste animal food—their meals are composed of rice, Indian corn, bread, vegetables and oil, occasionally fish with the invariable seasoning of capsicum—this does not very materially or scarcely at all from the customary food of the inhabitants of this Island.—Rice is the best grain, at least if we are to judge from the evidence given before the Lords' Committee on the East India Company's petition which states that a greater quantity and a better quality of spirit is obtained from it than from any other substance whatever used for distillation and a fortiori it must contain more nutriment—and I have seen it proved in the case of a pack of fox hounds which during three seasons consuming but half the weight of rice they would have otherwise, done of oatmeal were kept in better condition than they had ever previously shewn.—Into these remarks I have only been led by the prevailing opinion of the feebleness of our people; do not exhaust them by pushing too hard and I have little doubt an honest days work may at all times be procured.

In addition to my former observations upon cattle-food, I would strongly recommend twenty or thirty acres of Lucerne to be laid down in a part of the estate which may be capable of being irregated—it is very productive and has yielded me eleven cuttings in the year. I have learned from an old resident that it does flourish in this climate, a fact of which I was not previously aware—it should be sown in drills eighteen inches to two feet apart—the nutritive qualities are very great, and a change of food is always advisable for stock.

The next point for the sugar planter to consider is the description of power he can apply to his Mill. Water is the best and the cheapest, an overshot wheel of twenty five feet diameter and four feet wide within the shrouding is quite equal to drive a full sized mill, viz, rollers four feet in length and two feet diameter ; this mill will grind sufficient canes to produce five tons of sugar in twenty-four hours, and the cost of such an apparatus in England including water wheel shaft, arm cases, connecting gearing, pedestals, &c. will be about £500 (the wooden arms,

shrouding and buckets may be made in the Colony at a trifling cost.) A 10 horse Steam Engine £450 to 500 or less if it be high pressure, and in the case of using this power the expence of the mill will only be £360—thus a watermill on board in England say £600.

And a Steam Mill of same power..... £860 freight and charges upon the latter being much heavier in proportion. A double set of clarifiers—Boilers and a Kneller's tacho with blowing apparatus £500—Skimmers, ladles, wire gauze, saccharometers and thermometers £100—5 cwts of sheet lead £100—say in all £1500 and expenses included, placed upon the Estate within a reasonable distance from the coast £2,000—added to which cost of Still under some circumstances £500, making a total of £2,500—Buildings and completion of the works £2,000, so that machinery and buildings equal to taking the crop from 300 acres of cane cost £4 500—The planter upon this scale must not be deceived as to the outlay, should he attempt by any specious endeavour to economise to patch up his apparatus or go to what is termed a cheap shop at home, he will find something go wrong, and it is a liability by far too serious, to find out a mistake, or to have a breakage in the middle of crop-time which may stop the work and cause the loss of one-half of his canes—Strength in the machinery must ; be secured at any original cost. the grinding of canes being, perhaps the most trying operation to which it can be subjected, this arises from the extreme inequality of the opposing forces presented to the power applied to overcome them; I have seen three inch bolts drawn to shreds and a seven inch wrought iron shaft twisted in two by the resistance opposed from a mill choked by over or cross-feeding, this is a matter of daily and hourly occurrence and it is consequently necessary to have everything strong enough to resist the very possible contingency of derangement from such causes, various attempts have been made to keep down the top roll by means of weighted levers instead of bolts they have not however been attended with success, and the most effective plan seems that of bolting through strong beams of timber resting upon two fulcrums under the mill-bed these will spring any extraordinary pressure and permit the passage of the obstacle which in an unyielding or fixed system of mechanism would either cause fracture or stoppage and in the latter case create infinite delay, as the nuts get so jammed upon the screws that no power will loosen them and the cane trash must be cut from between the rollers by mortice chisels in order to set them free—A very important advantage accrues from making use of spring beams or elastic ties to the top roll, namely that which permits it to be screwed down tight, thus keeping a constant and close pressure on the cane, thereby causing every drop of juice to be expressed, which cannot be the case were the rolls set free as they must be when in a stiff inelastic frame—there is a part of the apparatus to all appearance trifling, but of great importance as to its strength and proper position—viz the trash returner, or plate upon which the canes impinge on passing from the upper and first lower roll : a great force is exerted upon it and great strength must be given to it through its whole length—as it guides the introduction of the cane to its second pressure—the position should be with a sharp edge bearing upon the feeding under roll, and a space of half an inch free upon the second lower roll to allow the juice to fall upon the mill-bed.—The speed which I have found to be most effectual for rollers is 24 feet per minute of their circumference, any thing beyond that is too rapid for the due performance of the work, and any thing under it is a loss of time ; in accordance with this speed the connecting gearing should be so constructed as to permit a velocity of the water-wheel to amount to 6 feet per second of its periphery ; this becomes necessary on account of the inequality of the resistance to which I have before alluded in cane grinding. High authorities have stated the velocity of a water wheel to produce a maximum of effect at the rate of three feet per second, but since they have written, experience has demonstrated to them greater speed to be necessary in many cases, and among them must certainly be ranked that under description.

(To be Continued.)

China

(Continued from our last.)

18. About 2 o'clock, perceiving that Mandarins of consequence were joining this force from the city, and had occupied a village in rear of my left, I directed the 49th to dislodge them. This was instantly effected in the same spirited manner that had marked every movement of this gallant corps. About 3 o'clock, it was evident that some Mandarin of high rank had reached the encampment, (I have since understood that it was Yang, the Tartar General) and that preparations were making for a fresh attack. I ordered down the 18th, therefore with one Company of the Royal Marines to reinforce the 49th, and directed Major General Burrell to assume the command, to repel the projected attack and instantly to follow up the enemy across a narrow causeway, the only approach, and take and destroy the encampment. This duty was well and gallantly performed, but I regret to say with rather severe loss from the difficulty of approach, exposed to a heavy fire from the guns and ginjals on the N. E. face of the City wall. The enemy were driven at all points and fled across the country ; the encampment was burnt, the Magazines, of which there were several, blown up, and the permanent buildings of considerable extent set on fire. I had as much pleasure in witnessing, as I have in regarding, my approval of the spirited conduct of Captain Grattan, who commanded the two leading Companies of the 18th across the causeway. These Companies were closely followed by the 49th, the remainder of the 18th and Company of Royal Marines, who passed along a bank of the paddy fields to their left. The enemy not appearing inclined to move out of the Town to support this point, I directed the force to return to the heights.

19. Having reconnoitred the walls and gates, I decided on taking the City by assault, or rather upon taking a strong fortified height of considerable extent within the City wall, before the panic ceased, but the hill in our rear being peculiarly rugged, and its base difficult of approach on account of the narrowness of the path between wet paddy fields, I had only been enabled to get up a very few of the lightest pieces of Ordnance, and a small proportion of ammunition. I therefore deemed it right to await the arrival of this necessary arm to make the assault.

20. The following morning, the 26th, at 10 o'clock, a Flag of Truce was hoisted on the walls, when I deputed Mr. Thom (whom Captain Elliot had sent to me as Interpreter,) to ascertain the cause. A Mandarin stated that they wished for peace I had it explained that, as General Commanding the British, I would treat with none but the General Commanding the Chinese troops—that we came before Canton much against the wishes of the British nation, but that repeated insults and breaches of faith had compelled us to make the present movement, and that I would cease from hostilities for two hours to enable their General to meet me and Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, who kindly accompanied me throughout the whole operation, and to whose judicious arrangements and unceasing exertions for the furtherance of the united arms (and I am proud to say they are united in hand and heart,) I cannot too strongly express my sense of obligation. I further explained that Captain Elliot. Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, was with the advanced Squadron to the South of the City, and that if I did not receive a communication from him, or had not a satisfactory interview with the General, I should, at the termination of the two hours, order the white flag to be struck.

21. As the General did not make his appearance, although numerous messages were received between this time (about noon) and 4 p. m., I hauled down the white flag- The enemy however did not, which was rather convenient, as it enabled me to get up my guns and ammunition, without exposing my men to fire.

22. During the night of the 26th every thing was prepared on our side, with the exception of one 12 pounder howitzer, the carriage of which had been disabled, the guns, by the indefatigable exertions of the Officers and men of the Royal Artillery and Madras Artillery and Sappers, were placed in position. All was ready, and the necessary orders were given for opening the batteries at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, and for the assault at 8, in 4 columns.

23. The right column, composed of the Royal Marines under Captain Ellis, had directions to pass through a deserted village to the right of the north gate, to blow the gate open with powder bags if possible, and if not, to escalade a circular work thrown up as a second defence to that gate.

24. The second column on the right, consisting of the Brigade of Seamen, under Captain Bourchier, was directed to make the assault by escalade on the opposite side of the circular defence, where the wall appeared comparatively low, covered by a heavy fire of musketry from the hill within pistol shot of the walls. This column would have been exposed only to the fire of a few flanking guns, which I calculated would have been kept under by the fire of the covering party.

25. The 16th Royal Irish, under Lieutenant Colonel Adams, were ordered to advance from the rear of a hill close to the five storied Pagoda, and to escalade the walls behind this Pagoda, (which was not flanked except by one gun) although they were very high, from 28 to 30 feet, but I hoped by the concentrated fire of the guns to have reduced an exceedingly high and apparently slight parapet. The escalade of this Corps was to be covered by the Bengal Volunteers and a Company of the 37th M. N. I.

26. The left assault was to be made by the 49th, under Lieut.-Colonel Morris. This corps was directed to escalade by a bastion directly infront of and commanded by the principal fort in our possesion, called by the Chinese Young-Kang-Tai, the fire of musketry from which would have prevented the enemy from making use of their guns. To strengthen this attack, two Companies of the 37th M. N. I. were to occupy the heights and keep up a rapid fire upon the wall.

27. The ground was peculiarly favorable for these several attacks, and for the effective fire of the covering parties without a chance of injuring the assailants. The heights which we occupyed are from 90 to 250 paces from the city wall, with a precipitous glen intervening. On making a lodgement on the walls, each column was to communicate with and support that on its inner flank, and when united, to make a rush for the fortified hill within the walls, on which the Artillery was directed to play from the moment the advance was sounded. I directed Captain Knowler to ascertain, as far as practicable, by the fire of heavy rockets and shells, whether it was mined, which alone I apprehended—the Chinese usually forming their mines so as to make them liable to explosion by such means.

28. The flags of Truce still appeared upon the walls at day-light on the 27th, and at quarter past six o'clock I was on the point of sending the Interpreter to explain that I could not respect such a display, after my flag had been taken down, and should at once resume hostilties. At this moment, an Officer of the Royal Navy, who had been travelling all night, having missed his way, handed me the accompanying letter from H. M.'s Plenipotentiary. Whatever might be my sentiments, my duty was to acquiesce --the attack, which was to have commenced in 45 minutes, was countermanded, and the feelings of the Chinese were spared. Of the measure, I do not consider myself a competent judge: but I say feelings, as I would have been responsible that Canton should be equally spared, with exception of its defences, and that not a soldier should have entered the Town further than the fortified heights within its walls.

29. At 10 o'clock, Yang, the Tartar General, requested a conference, when Sir Le Fleming Senhouse accompanied me, and a long and uninteresting parley ensued, in which I expained that H. M. Plenipotentiary having resumed negotiations with the local authorities, I should await a further communication from him. At 12, Capt. Elliot arrived in camp, and all further active operations ceased.

30. The following day at 12, in a conference with the Kwang-chow-Foo, under the walls, every arrangement was made for the evacuation of the city by as large a portion of the Tartar troops. as could be got ready, and I permitted a Mandarin of rank to pass throught my lines to procure quarters for them. I was now given to understand that the force amounted to 45,000 men from other Provinces, exclusive of the Troops belonging to the Quang-tung Province. At the request of Captain Elliot, I acquiesced in the former passing out of the N. E. gate to the left of my position, and permitted them to carry away their arms and baggage, on condition that no banner should be displayed or music sounded.

31. About 12, the following day I perceived numbers of men, apparently irregulars, and armed for the most part with long spears, shields and swords, collecting upon the heights, 3 or 4 miles to my rear. As they continued rapidly to increase, detaching bodies to their front, I directed General Burrell to take charge of our position, and hold every man ready in case a sortie or other act of treachery under cover of a flag of Truce should be intended ; and I advanced with a wing of the 26th, (which Corps I had withdrawn two days previously from the Factories,) 3 Companies of the 49th, the 17th Madras N. I., and the Company of Bengal. Volunteers, supported by the Royal Marines. The two latter Corps I kept in reserve, ready to return, and act on the flank, should an attack be made on our position from the Town. When I descended the heights, about 4,000 men appeared in my front. I directed the wing of the 26th, under Major Pratt, supported by the 37th M. N. I. to advance and drive them from rather a strong position they had taken up behind an embankment along the bed of a stream. This duty the 26th and 37th, performed most creditably, and as the Chinese made a raely at what appeared to be a Millitary post in my front, I directed that it should be destroyed, which was instantly effected by the 26th, and a magazine, unexpectedly found in the village, blown up. These duties having been performed without the loss of a man, the Chinese throwing away their spears, and flying the moment a fire was opened upon them, I directed the 49th Royal Marines and Bengal Volunteers to fall back on our position, and remain with the wing of the 26th and 37th M.N. I, (about 280 men) to watch the movements of the Chinese, who had retreated to a range of heights in my front, having no banners, and apparently but few match locks amongst them. Within two hours however, from 7 to 8,000 men had collected and displayed numerous banners. When I first moved, I had ordered Captain Knowles, of the Royal Artillery, to bring out a few rockets, but our advance was so rapid that he did not get them up, until after the repulse of the first body.

32. At this moment, the heat of the sun was hardly supportable, and both Officers and men were greatly exhausted. I must here state, and with sincere sorrow, that Major Becher, Deputy Quarter Master General, a most estimable and willing Officer, whose services throughout the previous operations were as creditable to him, as they were satisfactory to me, fell by my side from overexertion, and expired within a few minutes. My Aide-de-Camp. Captain Gough, was also allarmingly unwell from the same cause, and I ordered him back to camp, when the enemy were repulsed, but hearing that the Chinese were again assembling, he returned, and meeting the Benga Volunteers, very judiciously brought them back.

33. The Chinese having advanced in great force, some rockets were fired at them, but although thrown with great precision, appeared to ave little effect, and as the approach of a thunder storm was evident, I became anxious before it broke, to disberse this assemblage, whose appearance bespoke more determination than I had previously witnessed. I ordered Major Pratt to attack a large body who were advancing through the paddy fields on his left, and to clear the hills to his front. Captain Duff, with the 37th M. N. I, supported by the Bengal Volunteers under Captain Mee, I ordered to advance direct to his front, and dislodge a body. which had reoccupied the post, that we had previously burned, and then push forward and clear the hills to his front. I witnessed with much satisfaction the spirited manner in which these Officers executed my orders, and the enemy were driven in at all points. The right of the 37th being threatened by a military post at the foot of the hills to our right, the Bengal Volunteers dispersed the occupants. This however separated them from the 37th M. N. I., and perceiving that this latter corps was advancing further than I intended, I requested Captain Ommaney, of the 3d Madras Light Cavalry, who with Lieutenant Mackenzie of H. M. 90th Regiment, accompanied me as amateurs,—and both were most zealous and useful in conveying my orders) to direct the Bengal Volunteers to move up to its support. Captain Duff meanwhile, to open his communication with the 26th on his left, had detached a Company under Lieut, Hadfield for that purpose.

34. The thunder storm was now most awful, and finding that as our men advanced, the Chinese retired, I considered that it would be injudicious to follow them further, and directed the whole to fall back. The rain continued to fall in torrents, and most of the fire locks had got wet ; at one time the 26th had been unable to fire a single musket, this emboldened the Chinese who, in many instances, attacked our men hand to hand, and the 26th had frequently to charge bodies that advanced close to them.

35. As the Chinese, even in this mode of warfare, could make no impression, they retreated, and the 26th and 37th M. N. I. and Bengal Volunteers fell back. Understanding from Capt. Duff that his detached company was with the 26th, I directed the whole, after a short halt, to return to our position and was exceedingly annoyed, on the force concentrating, to find that the detached Company, under Lieut. Hadfield, had never joined the 26th, I immediately ordered two Companies of Marines with the percussion locks to return with Capt. Duff to the scene of this day's contest. It gives me no ordinary gratification to say that a little after dusk, they found Lieut. Hadfield with his gallant company in square, surrounded by some thousand Chinese, who, as the 37th firelocks would not go off, had approached close to them. The Sepoys, I am proud to say, in this critical situation, nobly upheld the high character of the Native Army, by unshrinking discipline and cheerful obedience, and I feel that the expression of my best thanks is due to Lieut, Hadfield and to Lieutenant Devereux, and Ensign Berkeley, who zealously supported him during this trying scene. The last named Officer, I regret to say, was severely wounded. The Marines with Captain Duff, fired a couple of vollies into this crowd, which instantly dispersed them with great loss.

36. At daylight the next morning I felt myself called upon to send into the city and inform the Kwang-chow-Foo, that if, under existing circumstances, a similar insult was offered, or any demonstration made, indicative of hostile interruption to the negotiations pending under a flag of truce for the evacuation of the City by the Chinese Troops and a ransom for its deliverance, I would at once haul down the white flag and resume hostilities. At 12, Captain Elliot joined me, and a communication was received that the Kwang-chow-Foo would meet us under the walls. Previous to his arrival, vast numbers of Chinese appeared on the hills from which we had driven them the night before, and which during the early part of the morning had been clear. Guns and Ginjalls were fired in all directions, various banners displayed, and large parties thrown out in advance. About 7,500 Tartar troops had marched out of the City that morning and were still moving, with their arms, but, as stipulated, without music or banners. I felt some doubt whether treachery was not contemplated, and I therefore made such a disposition of our Troops, as to ensure its defeat. By 2 o'clock from 12 to 15,000 men, evidently the same description of force, that we had met the preceding day, had assembled on the same heights.

(To be Continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

SCRIBBLE—VERSUS THE WIDOWS & ORPHANS' FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I thought your remark upon the Plaintiffs address was with the fallacy of his own reasoning, sufficient to decide the case, but as I find some of the Jury incapable of deciding upon

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the merits of the question,—incapable of sifting the Plaintiffs chaff from the grain,—and incapable of distinguishing the one from the other until you come forword with the chaff to one haud and the grain in the other and shoving both up in their noses say " my dear sirs, this is the chaff and this is the grain." I beg leave to be allowed to undertake this office at even this late hour.

1st.—The old will not, in the average, invest in the Fund to greater advantage than the young, for they are both expected to be in good health at the time they apply for admission, and the calculations are sufficiently high for both cases, and to cover, likewise, the average risk from falsehood and perjury The appoplectic and consumptive (see I encrease your objections Mr. Drivel—I beg pardon—Scribble) would subscribe to advantage if he silenced his conscience so well, while he had one foot in the grave, as to stand up and assert now, and swear six months hence, in the face of his maker and his brethren, that he was unconscious of not being a good life for a person of his age. Yes, he would have the prospective advantage of cheating the fund, but on his death bed, soon after, he would remember that he was robbing the Widow and the Orphan, and if he did not repent then and repay, alas for his soul! He would then have the true advantage of his fiendish spirit! In that place where all is wailing and gnashing of teeth he will writhe under the consciousness of one devilish act unrepented:—Alas for him!—But would he have no punishment in this world if he took advantage of these sacred 6 months (for after that the Directors have the power of precluding him, tho' backed by 50 oaths and 50 Doctors certificates) would he escape the unanimous contempt of every sensible man in the community who might hear of such a wretch? and if he did, knows he not that God is Almighty—God is just—God can punish in this life? Knows he not that his base intentions could be frustrated by Him who is the support and protection of the fatherless and the Widow—by whose permission this fund is now (whoever may have been the instruments) in progress, and without whose permission nothing can be done and nothing can continue? "Vengeance is mine! saith the Lord, and tho' all suffering and merciful. He is Powerful and visiteth the sins of the Father upon the children—if not repented of—aye even unto the third and fourth generation!

"Scribble's 1st annotation would lead a casual observer to suppose he had examined the calculations, but he has not, and his assumption is both hasty and false, and if he undertakes to prove one of those annuity rates *too favorable* towards the subscriber. I undertake (DV) to prove to the satisfaction of any man in India, capable of judging the matter candidly, that the rates are perfectly safe,—superlatively safe,—according to the best plans laid down by universally acknowledged authorities.

2d.—To this question it is sufficient to ask in reply what man is that who can say he will live till to-morrow? Who can say the *moment* is not at hand in which he shall die? but see what a great Political Economist (J. R. Mc. Culloch) says on this subject—"all professional persons, or those living "on salaries or wages, such as Lawyers, physicians, Military "and Naval Officers, Clerks in public or privave Offices, &c. "whose incomes must, of course, terminate with their lives, "and a host of others, who are either not possessed of Capi"tal, or cannot dispose of their Capital at pleasure, must "naturally be desirous of providing, so far as they may be "able, for the comfortable subsistence of their families in the "event of their death. Take, for example, a physician or "lawyer, without fortune, but making, perhaps, £1000 or "£2000 a year by his business; and suppose that he marries "and has a family; if this individual attain to the average "duration of human life, he may accumulate such a fortune "as may provide for the adequate support of his family at "his death. But who can presume to say that such will be "the case?—that he will not be one of the many exceptions "to the general rule? And suppose that he were hurried "into an untimely grave, his family would be necessarily des"titute." The remedy is the Insurance of a sum of money "or annuities to be paid at his death. Then again, the same author observes, "In all cases, indeed, in "which those insured die before attaining to an average age, "their gain is obvious. But even in those cases in which their, "lives are prolonged beyond the ordinary term, they are "then merely to pay for a security which they must otherwise "have been without. During the whole period, from the "time when they effect their Insurances, down to the time "when they arrive at the mean duration of human life, they "are protected against the risk of dying without leaving their "families sufficiently provided for; and the sum which they "pay after having passed this mean term is nothing more "than a fair compensation for the security they previously "enjoyed."

One more quotation from the same excellent work (McCulloch's Dictionary of Commerce &ca.) and I shall soon conclude.

"The relief from anxiety afforded by life Insurance very frequently contributes to prolong the life of the insured, at "the same time that it materially augments the comfort and "well-being of those dependant on him. It has, also, an ob"vious *tendency to strengthen habits of accumulation.* An in"dividual who has insured a sum on his life would forfeit all "the advantages of the assurance, were he not to continue "regularly to make his periodical payments. It is not, "therefore, *optional* with him to save from his ordinary "expenditure adequate for this purpose. He is compelled "under a heavy penalty, to do so; and having thus been made "to contract a habit of saving to acertain extent it is most "probable that the habit will acquire additioual strength, "and that he will either insure an additional sum, or pri"vately accumulate."

3d.—It is only necessary to say here that the fund is confined to Christians and the average of suicides in Christian communities now a days is too small to let the Widow and fatherless be left destitute by an act of another which would alone be peculiarly distressing to them, more especially as the fund, if well supported, will be very well able to bear this burthen, for it has been calculated to do so, and unless suicide increase materially the fund will not feel such cases much; for the data upon which it is based was acquired at a time when suicide was not extraordinary. Besides we have example to follow in this instance: A Creditor insuring on my life for his security would pay the same as I would have to do did I insure upou my own life for the benefit of my Estate, or my wife, or Family, yet even in those societies in which the Estate &c. forfeits the amount insured in ease of suicide—the Creditor cannot be made to forfeit the sum he has insured, the law compels the money being paid to the Creditor!

4th.—The Widow on remarriage forfeits her pension because such is the law of the Society, and as such is one of the terms upon which Subscribers enter there is no deceit and no cause of complaint, besides should she again become a widow she takes up her annuities again—and lastly the Fund is for the widow and the Orphan—not for the married woman or the married Woman's Husband. Neither Miss Martiman (who is she?) the bouncing rosy cheeked Miss Martinent (who is she?) nor Miss Martineau had any thing to do with the framing of the rules of the Fund. Regarding forfeiture for moral tergiversation I appeal to every candid man for his approval. The Culprit disgraces her own family and the family of her late husband when he had done all he could to provide for her after his death—her Children, if she have any by her late husband, go into the world with a reproach upon them even if they have escaped from the common consequences of bad example from a parent—but remember again—the annuity is not forfeited to the fund if she have Children by her late husband and those Children be in decent keeping.

5.—Certainly. For reasons see the Tables of subscription. The Tables of expectation of life to be found in any work on Insurance or Annuities, and my reply to the 2d query.

6.—Pish!—It is a pity some people will attempt to speak or write upon subjects they know nothing about. This question will be easily answered by any person who has paid attention to my preceding replies.

7th.—What does he mean by his Query and annotation 7th?—He wrote it just as he was going to bed surely? I would recommend him to explain, as it may have occured that he had many such dull readers as I am who in the plenitude of their conceit would be inclined to say "the sentences are such that if a school boy produced no better he should be well birched,"

8.—The spirit of this question is an index to the whole spirit of the letter—but I shall suppose it sensible and reply.—None of the Committee were bred on the Coast of Malabar, nor in the famous Toprabane, so they were content to recommend a Title that would not only be intelligible and appropriate, but capable of being pronounced. I would recommend persons to be ware and never ask "Scribble" to be God father to any Child of theirs—else the unfortunate might live to curse the senselessness of both parties.

Poor Man!—He wishes to promote investigation and improvement! And he may be induced to return to the subject hereafter! We shall be edified? Doubtless!

Your's obediently,
ADVOCATE.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to dispatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez on Wednesday the 1st September next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt
Bombay Castle, 2d July 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

H. C. Steam Frigate *Auckland*, Lieut. H. F. Hewett, Comr. from Aden 15th Inst.—Passengers Captain Clofton, Lt. Nott, 46 Rank and File of Her Majestys 6th Regt. 3 Private Servants. 3 Dobies. 3 Watermen, 3 Soldier's Cooks.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURE.

Lieutenant H. Heyman—15th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Names.	*Agents.*	*For*	*To Sail.*
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Sept.
Lady Feversham	Dirom, Carter & Co.	London	5th Sept.
Lady Grant	Kimchund Motichund	China	immediately.
Wellington	J. Nesserwanjee Wadya		
Lucoma (Amer)	Remington & Co.	China	Despatch.
Malton	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	Despatch.
Westmoreland	W. Nicol & Co.	Singapore	Despatch.
Ospray	Gillanders, Ewart & Co.	Liverpool	Despatch.
Berkshire	Remington & Co.	London	Despatch.
Asiatic	Foster and Co.	Singapore	Despatch.
Candahar	Foster & Co.	London	Despatch.
Balfour	W. Nicol and Co.	Liverpool	do.
Catherine	B. & A. Hormusjee	Liverpool	do.
Sophia	Forbes & Co.	China	do.
Osceola	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	London	do.
Ardaseer	C. Cowasjee & Co.	Macao	do.
Hindoostan	Forbes & co.	London	do.
Morley	Dirom carter & co.	London	In Sept.
Sir H. Compton	Aga M Rahim	China	Despatch.
Circassian	Forbes & co.	Cork	do.
James & Thomas	Remington & co.		
Glenelg	Remington & co.	London	25th instant.
Quentin Leitch	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	London	15th prox.
Bangalore	McG., Brownrigg & Co.	Calcutta	26th instant.
Six	Forbes & Co.	London	Despatch.
Margaret	McG., Brownrigg & Co.	do.	do.
Adele	Skinner & Co.		
Sufinuttolla	Nacodah H. M. Casim	Madras	Despatch.
Herculean	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool	Despatch.
Agnes	D. & M. Pestonjee.	Calcutta	do.
Portland	Forbes & Co.	Liverpool	do.
Formosa	Remington & Co.	Liverpool	do.
Cornwallis	Kimchuhnd Motichund		
Island Queen	Forbes & co.		
Copeland			
Herculaneum			
Isabella	Forbes & Co.		
Duchess of Argyll	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.		
Charles Forbes	Hormusjee Bhiccajee		
Calcutta	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.		
Royal Saxon	Macvicar Burn & Co.		
Eleanor	G. S. King		

H. M. Ship Endymion.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Ariadne, Medusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Cleopatra, Indus, and Victoria; Brigs Taptee, Tigris and Palinurus; Schooners Royal Tiger, Emily and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva.

Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Fanney, Lodease, Hamanshaw, Dodley, Faze Cardree, Dowlut Pursaud, Futtel Currim, Bramear, Futtel Barree, Fute Rayman, Usive Esvie.

Portuguese—Brig of War Cassadore Affricano.

Vessels Expected.

Names.	*Agents.*	*From*	*To Sail.*
*Cambrian	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	23d June.
*Repulse	Forbes & Co.	do.	26th May.
*Tanjore	Foster & Co.	do.	4th June.
Malabar	Skinner & Co.	do.	20th July.
*John McLellan		do.	9th June.
*Reliance	Remington & Co.	do.	22d June.
Childe Harold	Foster & Co.	do.	10th July.
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	In July.
*Sarah	Grey & Co.	do.	7th June.
*Tasso	Foster & Co.	do.	18th June.
Reaper		do.	
*Ceylon		Shields	16th June.
Devonport		Liverpool	
*H. McCormick		do.	18th Dec.
*Thalia	McG., Brownrigg & Co.	do.	12th May.
*Athol		Liverpool	7th May.
*Majestic	Dirom, Carter & Co.	do.	22d May.
*Madonna	Foster & Co.	do.	22d May.
*Ann	Higginson & Cardwell	do.	26th May.
*Higginson	Mc., Brownrigg & co.	do.	29th June.
Mertoun		do.	1st Aug.
*Margaret		do.	6th June.
*Ulverstone	Ritchie, Steuart & co.	do.	8th June.
*Hannah Kerr		do.	8th June.
William Pitrie		bo.	
Helen Stewart	Macvicar, Burn & co.	do.	10th July.
Caledonia	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	In July.
Princess Charlotte	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen, Milne & co.	do.	
Montague	Skinner & co.	do.	
Clansman	W. & T. Edmond & co.	do.	
Christiana		do.	
Alex. Grant		do.	
Woodman		do.	
Agnes Gilmore		Clyde	10th Feb.
*Ann Martin	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	21st May.
*Brilliant	Macvicar. Burn & co.	do.	26th June.
*Strabane		do.	26th June.
Mavis		China	
*Sterling	Higginson & Cardwell	Singapore	27th June.

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

To Correspondents.

SUBSCRIBER in our next.

PADOO GOORLY has been received.

"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, August 25, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 9th, and Ceylon to the 2nd instant.

A royal salute was fired yesterday in honor of the victory gained over the Chinese.

His Excellency Nawab Moonawur Ood Dowla, Bahadoor, minister of the Court at Lucknow is expected here in three or four days.—He is going on pilgrimage to the holy City of Mecca.

A correspondent enquires whether Government intends to take any steps relative to the Adele, a foreign owned vessel, about to leave this Port. The Adele was built at Cochin and is owned, we believe, by a subject of France. The owner, who sails in her, and is now called Captain of the Adele, employed an English subject to bring her from Cochin, and a second British subject to take her to Calcutta. As she carries the British flag our correspondent observes that the authorities should enquire into the subject. The Adele is consigned to Mr. Skinner, who, as Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, will no doubt see that the rights of British subjects are not invaded by foreigners—the latter being strictly prohibited by act of Parliament, from owning directly or indirectly any share in a vessel sailing under the British flag. If the statement of our correspondent be correct the Adele will be a lawful prize for any of Her Majesty's ships of war.

In continuation of the injuries of the Rajah of Sattarah.

The pecuniary situation of Sir Robert Grant we have seen was most embarrassing: his political position in grappling with the Sattara affair was perplexing in the extreme. Allured by the dazzling and splendid promises of Appa Sahib, his heart was wound up in the project of Appa Sahib's elevation to the Gudee; while on the other hand the continued expressions of the Governor General that Sir Robert Grant would desist from further investigation, and his Lordship's reiterated conviction that, the new evidence adduced did but weaken the charges against the Rajah, Purtaub Singh, served more and more to urge the Bombay Governor to continue scraping together alledged fresh proofs, and to attempt to foister upon the Governor General as authentic documents papers which the latter declared bore *prima facie* evidence of their inaccuracy and falsehood. It so happened, inauspiciously no doubt for Sir Robert Grant but fortunately for the cause, of justice and truth, the Soobadars who were instructed by * * * * * * * to declare that the Rajah's Agents had endeavoured to bribe them to his cause, on their further and, subsequent examinations quite forgot what they had previously sworn to, that there was no possibility of drawing any other conclusion, or of admitting the force of the result of the investigation, than in the words contained in the minute of Mr. Shakespeare:—"The discrepancies between the stories first told by the Soobadars and their subsequent depositions before the commissioners, and the absurd terms in which the Rajah is said to have announced to the Soobadars the signs of coming events, I confess I look in vain for anything tangible or solid in the shape of proof, for my mind to rest upon." The Governor General, who had carefully and assiduously read the whole of the evidence furnished by the Bombay Government against the Rajah, and other criminatory communications from secret Agents sent by himself to enquire into the truth or incorrectness of the reports, was not to be misled! his Lordship solemnly declared thatafter minutely and dispassionately examining them he placed no belief in the evidence, either in the whole or in any part, and thought the expensive and unnecessary mass of accusatory matter which

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had been collected of "the most trifling importance"! The Court of Directors were of a similar opinion until his (Sir Robert Grant's) repeated statement that, by deposing the Rajah a revenue of thirty five lacs would annually fall into the coffers of the Company. The lust for gain, ever dominant in the mind of the Company, made it eager that the plan should be carried out, although, at first, it was sensible the injustice of the proceeding was so palpable that the despatches of the Court to the Bombay Government were for some time couched in expressions "do" and "not do," "if consistent with our policy," and "the peculiar nature of the case," let it "be done." The "ifs" and the "buts" were no longer employed when the pecuniary affairs of the Company began to wear an unsatisfactory aspect, and when Sir Robert Grant urged his fervent, and perhaps only just plea for despoiling an innocent prince of his rights—having proceeded to the extent he had, it might eventually be of considerable mischief to the Company's interest, and weaken the opinion of other princes as to the soundness of the Company's policy, to stop short of the object for which so much time had been lost in collecting proofs of Purtaub Singh's guilt.

The Court of Directors, however, had still some forebodings, and were haunted by fears lest the baseness of the proceeding should call for the immediate interference of the Crown and deprive them of the authority vested in their body by Royal Charter; especially as public feeling at the time was by no means favorable to the Company. The cruelty and injustice which they subsequently employed towards Purtaub Singh were not then ripe—they felt smarting under the animadversions contained in some of the remarks of the members of the Committee of the House of Commons, on the application for a renewal of their charter in 1832. Would to God they had continued to smart under the conviction that, their doings would be observed and would be freely commented upon; because what they had done, was done or what they might do would be, "Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliæ."

Sir Robert Grant finding that he failed in his endeavours to incite the Court to immediate and harsh measures, continued to expend the blood money in fousting out, what the late magnanimous Director John Forbes Esq. designated, "the shadow of a proof"—but he laboured in vain. He sent Agents over the whole of India and displayed that ingenuity in his plans, which, if directed to an honest, upright, and laudable end, would have been above all praise; as it was it was directed to the vilest, cruelest, and most corrupt practices possible for the human mind to devise, such indeed as stamp our race with the lowest degradation,—viz. endeavouring to brand an innocent prince and faithful ally with treachery and treason. Let it not be supposed that we write too severely of Sir Robert Grant without the most tangible proof of the justice of our animadversions—the evidence against him is so clear that, no subtlety of reasoning or logical evasion will in the least tend to invalidate, or even mitigate, the observations; and our determination to do justice to an injured prince will not in any degree allow us to speak otherwise than freely of *all*, who took any share in the dethronement of Purtaub Singh;—this will be seen in the sequel.

In consequence of the discrepancies in the representations of the Supreme and the Bombay governments, the Court of Directors in 1838 began to feel the importance of bringing the protracted enquiry to a close, and called upon the Supreme and Bombay governments "to review on the earliest possible day the proceedings relative to the Rajah of Sattara, and to give their decided opinion whether it was not a waste of time to carry on the enquiry further." The Supreme government declared that, every day convinced it of the Rajah's innocence; the Bombay government, on the the contrary, persisted in maintaining his guilt. The Court was rather inclined to the opinion of the latter but expressed itself not unfavorably of the former; and, after a lengthened investigation, it was determined that Sir James Carnac, the newly appointed Governor of Bombay, should bring the affairs of Sattara to a final adjustment. Sir James Carnac, prior to his departure from England, declared his conviction that the Rajah had been unjustly treated, and stated in unmeasured terms his deep sympathy for the Rajah. The Court hypocritically expressed it's concurrence in the magnanimous expressions of the new Governor, and hoped that he would find the reports of the Rajah's guilt, upon re-examination, incorrect; at the same time, however, the Court secretly advised him to endeavour to depose the Rajah! Doubtless Sir James was "an honorable man" and without question so were they all—all honorable men! Yet these honorable members of an honorable court could act dishonorably, and dishonestly, too; without any misgivings because past occurrences of a similar nature had made them accustomed to it:—

Nemo repente fuit turpissimus!
Juvenal.

Can such discreditable and disgraceful conduct pass uncensured? Can the conduct of any secret assassin be justified? They did not, because they dare not, openly declare their intention of depriving an innocent and untried man of his lawful rights, or the despoiling him of his revenue, or the plundering him of his treasures, or the incarceration of his person in a dungeon; but once accomplished, however secretly the means they revelved in their approaching act of villainous barbarity, and gloried in the motto that would cast a veil over all their misdeeds—"Auspicio Reges et Senatus Angliæ."

Contemporary Selections.

An Express was received at Quetta on the 30th ultimo, stating that Nusseer Khan was sick at Moostung, and was on his route to Quetta. The medical officer of the 25th Regt. is in attendance, and Colonel Stacy is with him. The young Chief was suffering from a severe fever, caught in wandering through the hills. It is said that Mr. Ross Bell died on the 31st. ultimo, after a short illness, having been attacked by bilious fever. We believe the above, information may be relied upon as authentic, as it is stated to be most positively certain in several letters received yesterday by boat from Karrachee. It is added that Major Outram was about to leave Karachee immediately to assume the Political charge in Upper Scinde.

Since writing the above, we learn that there is some doubt thrown on the report of Mr. Ross Bell's death by other letters, which make no mention of such a melancholy occurrence.—U. S. Gazette, Aug. 24.

We have a letter from Aden dated the 6th instant: the following extract from it shews that Captain Haines has had no greater success in pacifying and winning the hearts of the Arabs, than the Political gentlemen to the Northward have had with the several tribes of Beloochees and Affghans:

"We had a bit of a tumasha on the 30th ultimo at the Turkish Wall; no less a matter than our interpreter murdered at mid-day beforeour eyes!

"A party of Arabs came to the gate, or rather to the usual halting spot about 100 yards from it, and sent word to say they wished to see the Interpreter; as they were Syuds, who had arrived to make peace with Captain Haines (a like party had arrived a few days before, and were admitted into Aden) Ahmed went out as requested, but just as he reached the party he appeared to suspect something, for he turned back, it was too late? he was transfixed with two spears, and died almost instantly; the murderers scampered off unscathed, though had our party at the Wall been prepared for such treachery, they might all have been shot with musketry, but the arrival of such people had been a matter of too common occurrence to attract notice, and nothing was suspected.

"The custom is for Arabs to put off their arms and leave them outside the Wall. These fellows made a shew of putting down theirs as Ahmed went out—Captain Duff, who commanded at the Turkish wall, saw the affair, but nothing could be done. A gun was fired at them, and tis said the shot knocked one fellow off his camel, but the distance renders this very doubtful. Captain Haines had some intimation of the approach of these ruffians, having received a note saying that a Syud was coming in from one of the Chiefs, and requesting that Moolla Jaffer and another man (the people who usually go out on these occasions) might be sent to meet them; the worthy Moola Jaffer is the party whose quietus they intended, and not poor Ahmed's."—*Ibid.*

We understand that the Prime Minister to the King of Lucknow is to visit Bombay and is expected here in a day or two, to proceed on the holy pilgrimage of Mecca.—*Ibid.*

European Intelligence.

POLITICAL TRADE CIRCULAR.

Things are getting more brisk in the political market than for a long period, and ere long we expect to find a good deal doing. The various commodities may be stated pretty much as follows:—

A vast lot of Candidates are in the market, although the full season for their appearance is not arrived. One large house in Pall-mall has industriously thrown in a great number in all places where they are likely to be in demand, with the view of keeping out, by means of a law and bad article, every other competitor. There is, nevertheless, great stir and activity among the rival dealers, who are naturally anxious to palm off their own peculiar commodities to the exclusion of all others. As yet, however, the "row" is nothing to what it will be by-and bye.

Humbug is another article of which the supply is also immense, though it cannot be said to be, at the present juncture, to be beyond the demand. It would be impossible to particularise the various shapes it assumes, or the multifarious modes of its application. Suffice it to say that it is adapted to all purposes where deception is the great end to be achieved; and that just now it is laid on excessively thick, as regards that part of the community who are entrusted with the honour of selecting representatives in Parliament.

Principles—that is to say, sound and good ones, are still scarce as ever. Lots of rubbishy professions are still the substitutes for the genuine article. In fact so accustomed are the public to be deceived, that they can scarcely be said to know a sound principle when it is put before them; and deception, unfortunately is so easy, with the aid of a little counterfeit commodity looks almost or quite as well as the real. It is quite wonderful to witness the pains taken just now to vamp up and put forward old and stale pretences for tried and useful principles. But this is to be accounted for by the anticipated demand for the latter. For ourselves, we verily believe that the whole supply of real principle would not equal half the actual want of it; and, of course, the profit is made by supplying a bad article.

Of Promises and Pledges the supply is superabundant, but the market is shy, and as far as purchases are concerned, may be said to be in abeyance. In some cases they have "gone down" with much alacrity; the value, however, is understood to be little more than nominal. People have been so often taken in in these articles, that they look upon the vendors with the utmost suspicion, and, we must say, not without reason, seeing that they are, for the most part a very bad set. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that such things will be hawked about very freely at the different markets throughout the kingdom, upon the mere chance of finding "flats in sufficient abundance to "credit the dealers in such indifferent wares.

"Palm Oil is getting in demand, in cases within our knowledge the holders are very firm. The market may be said to be tight, and prices are expected to be fully maintained. The supply has not as yet been large, but from the arrangements now making to bring great quantities into the market, we anticipate any thing but a scarcity. Whatever the supply, it will be no doubt "licked up very greedily.

Votes are looking up; prices have for a long period been at a stand-still but the holders, in anticipation of a strong demand, are in high spirits. A large number will soon be thrown on the market, as usual, to be had at the highest bidder. The dealers have been looking warily about them, to see where the greatest bargains may be had. Stiff prices, it is thought, will be asked and given, and should the demand be as great as is anticipated, a great rise is expected. The holders of the article and the dealers always maintain a sharp fight of it, in regard to the sale of votes; but, in this as in most other cases, the heaviest purse sweeps aways the most scruples.—*Satirist, June* 20.

THE LOSS OF THE POLLUX STEAMER.

The Semaphore publishes an account of a shipwreck in the Mediterranean, which caused sensation on the Marseilles Bourse. The Pollux, one of the best equipped of the steam-boats trading between Marseilles and Naples, sank with her entire cargo in the canal of the island of Elba, between Longon and Piombino five miles distant from Piombino. This unfortunate catastrophe occurred at 11 o'clock of the night of the 17th ultimo. Her crew consisted of 50 seamen, and she had 46 passengers. Fortunately all on board were saved except an old Neapolitan captain, who was drowned. The accident occurred in consequence of a collision between the Pollux and Mongibello, another steam-boat on the same station. The following details had reached Mars illes:—The Pollux sailed from Civta Vecchia at half past 4 o'clock in the evening. At 11 o'clock the man on the watch exclaimed, "A light a-head." The captain then went forward and observed that there were three lights, which designated a steam-boat. It is said that the captain ordered the steersman to port his helm. At this time the Pollux was sailing at the rate of 13 knots an hour, and the Mongibello coming against her at the rate of 11 knots. When the passengers observed that the two vessels were approaching each other with tremendous rapidity they exclaimed, "Stop, stop, you are going to sink us." The steersman then put his helm hard up, but it was too late the two vessels struck; the Mongibello's bow-sprit carried away the chimney of the Pollux, and her prow stuck in the side of that vessel. Then commenced a scene of confusion impossible to be described. The steersman of the Pollux saved himself by springing on board the Mongibello—the crew followed his example but the captain, quartermaster, and three others exerted themselves to save the passengers, though the water at this time reached their necks. The captain thought he had saved every one, but cries of distress were again heard on board the Pollux. A boat was then sent from the Mongibello which saved seven persons when the Pollux went down and her unfortunate captain fainted on the deck of the Mongibello. Everything on board the Pollux was lost, the passengers baggage and letters, and even the ship's papers.

POLITICAL INS AND OUTS.

At length 'tis said that none can doubt,
The Ministers have *spoken out*;
While Tories only raise a din,
Because they can't be *speaking in*.

CASTLEREAGH AND GRISI—A DIALOGUE.

Madame—Castlereagh, I'm *enceinte*, you see.
Milord—Well, if you are, what's that to *me*?
Madame—Brute! The child's yours, you know it too.
Milord—Well, if it is, what's that to *you*?

THE PRINCE SOLUS.

He! ha! dis vel, me *fleece* de Anglis, eh?
Out of de *Spanish*, and de Spaniard do
Invite me now—'tis just de ting. I say,
Dat tro' mine VIC I "fleece" de Spaniard too;

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